GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2008
ANSWERED ON:05.08.2005
RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES
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Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering augment power generation through renewable energy to contribute significantly to India`s energy security;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards detailed scientific studies on various aspects of renewable energy and also stressed the need for comprehensive national level renewable energy policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether many countries have already enacted Renewable Energy Act to support is study and to maximize generation;

(f) whether India is lacking in this area; and

(g) if so, the details and action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR)

(a) & (b): Renewable energy, including large hydro, contributes around 34 per cent to the primary energy mix in the country. The challenge in the coming years will be to retain this share. At present, grid-interactive renewable power installed capacity contributes around 6 per cent to the total power generating installed capacity in the county. However, during the first 3 years of the 10th Plan (2002-05) around 18 per cent contribution to the power generating installed capacity has come from renewables, as against the aim of 10 per cent during the 10th & 11th Plan periods (2002-12). Of this, 13 per cent (1967 MW) has come from wind power, 2 per cent (267 MW) from small-hydro power and around 3 per cent (407 MW) from bio-energy.

(c) & (d): Under the Electricity Act, 2003, the National Electricity Policy 2005 covering, inter alia, renewable power has already been enunciated.

(e), (f) & (g): The Electricity and Tariff Policies under the Electricity Act would be comprehensive enough to provide policy and regulatory framework for balanced growth of renewable power in the country. Already, this country is fourth in the world in the installation of grid-interactive wind power after Germany, Spain and the United States. In addition, the country has large programmes on small hydro and bio-energy grid-interactive power.